

Manhattan Project II is an international project that brings the same urgency to the effort to end the threat of nuclear war that marked the original Manhattan Project. That historic undertaking researched, built, tested, and delivered the world's first atomic bombs between 1942-1945.

Manhattan Project II (MPII) which was initiated in the United States by former State and Defense Department official Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, will work between 1992-1995 to bring coherence, coordination, cooperation, visibility, and a set of common goals to the movement for nuclear disarmament and against nuclear proliferation.

The MPII Project will focus first on changing the nuclear policies of the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Then the project will work to establish multilateral agreements with other nuclear and non-nuclear states.

MPII is headquartered at Physicians for Social Responsibility in Washington, DC. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (1985 Nobel Peace Prize Winner) is an official co-sponsor of the project.

MPII has already presented widely publicized policy proposals in June, 1992 to Presidents Bush and Yeltsin at the Washington Summit. On December 2nd and since, the MPII has presented fresh proposals to the Clinton Administration. These calls were signed by over 60 national and international organizations who work toward Manhattan Project II goals.

To achieve these ends, the Manhattan Project II has assembled a distinguished Advisory Board to work with Dr. Ellsberg on formulating policy positions to be presented to the public and policy makers.

Advisory Board

William Colby	Jonathan Dean
Joan Erikson	Randall Forsberg
Lev Feoktistov	Sissy Farenthold
Kurt Gottfried	Raymond Garthoff
Sarah Harder	Carl Kaysen
Catherine Kelleher	Vera Kistiakowski
Robert B. Livingston	Bernard Lown
Philip Morrison	Christopher Paine
George Rathjens	Joseph Rotblat
Jane Sharp	John Steinbruner
Kosta Tsipis	Evgeny Velikhov
Frank Von Hippel	Paul Warnke
Victor Weisskopf	

MPII seeks agreement with or implementation of the following objectives by 1995, the 50th anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the date for renewal of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):

- ☐ Reduction of U.S. and Russian strategic warheads from the agreed levels of 3000-3500 to well below 1,000.
- ☐ A moratorium on nuclear testing, followed by a CTB.
- ☐ No-first-use policy adopted.
- ☐ Elimination of tactical nuclear weapons.
- ☐ International safeguards and inspection for dismantlement of warheads.
- ☐ International safeguards and inspection for the transport and storage of nuclear weapons to be dismantled.
- ☐ A verifiable ban on the production of fissile materials.
- ☐ Preservation of the ABM Treaty, narrowly interpreted.
- ☐ Universal adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and a strengthened anti-proliferation regime non-discriminatory inspection.